

§ 810.3

28 CFR Ch. VIII (7–1–05 Edition)

(b) The CSO is responsible for monitoring your compliance with the conditions of supervision. The accountability contract identifies the following specific activities constituting substance abuse or non-criminal violations of your conditions of supervision.

(1) *Substance abuse violations.*

(i) Positive drug test.

(ii) Failure to report for drug testing.

(iii) Failure to appear for treatment sessions.

(iv) Failure to complete inpatient/outpatient treatment programming.

(2) *Non-criminal violations.*

(i) Failure to report to the CSO.

(ii) Leaving the judicial district without the permission of the court or the CSO.

(iii) Failure to work regularly or attend training and/or school.

(iv) Failure to notify the CSO of change of address and/or employment.

(v) Frequenting places where controlled substances are illegally sold, used, distributed, or administered.

(vi) Associating with persons engaged in criminal activity.

(vii) Associating with a person convicted of a felony without the permission of the CSO.

(viii) Failure to notify the CSO within 48 hours of being arrested or questioned by a law enforcement officer.

(ix) Entering into an agreement to act as an informer or special agent of a law enforcement agency without the permission of the Court or the United States Parole Commission ("USPC").

(x) Failure to adhere to any general or special condition of release.

(c) The accountability contract will identify a schedule of administrative sanctions (see § 810.3(b)) which may be imposed for your first violation and for subsequent violations.

(d) The accountability contract will provide for a reduction in your supervision level and/or the removal of previously imposed sanctions if:

(1) You maintain compliance for at least ninety days,

(2) The Supervisory Community Supervision Officer concurs with this assessment, and

(3) There are no additional reasons unrelated to the imposed sanction requiring the higher supervision level.

§ 810.3 Consequences of violating the conditions of supervision.

(a) If your CSO has reason to believe that you are failing to abide by the general or specific conditions of release or you are engaging in criminal activity, you will be in violation of the conditions of your supervision. Your CSO may then impose administrative sanctions (see paragraph (b) of this section) and/or request a hearing by the releasing authority. This hearing may result in the revocation of your release or changes to the conditions of your release.

(b) Administrative sanctions available to the CSO include:

(1) Daily check-in with supervision for a specified period of time;

(2) Increased group activities for a specified period of time;

(3) Increased drug testing;

(4) Increased supervision contact requirements;

(5) Referral for substance abuse addiction or other specialized assessments;

(6) Electronic monitoring for a specified period of time;

(7) Community service for a specified number of hours;

(8) Placement in a residential sanctions facility or residential treatment facility for a specified period of time.

(9) Travel restrictions.

(c) You remain subject to further action by the releasing authority. For example, the USPC may override the imposition of any of the sanctions in paragraph (b) of this section and issue a warrant or summons if you are a parolee and it finds that you are a risk to the public safety or that you are not complying in good faith with the sanctions (see 28 CFR 2.85(a)(15)).

PART 811—SEX OFFENDER REGISTRATION

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APPENDIX A TO PART 811—LISTING OF SEX OFFENDER REGISTRATION OFFENSES BY CLASS

AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 301; Pub. L. 105-33, 111 Stat. 251; Pub. L. 106-113, sec. 166(a), 113 Stat. 1530

SOURCE: 67 FR 54095, Aug. 21, 2002, unless otherwise note.

§811.1 Purpose and scope; relation to District of Columbia regulations.

(a) In accordance with its sex offender registration functions authorized by section 166(a) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2000 (Pub. L. 106-113, sec. 166(a), 113 Stat. 1530; D.C. Official Code secs. 24-133(c)(5)) and as further authorized by the Sex Offender Registration Act of 1999 (“the Act,” D.C. Law 13-137, D.C. Official Code, secs. 22-4001 *et seq.*), the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia (“CSOSA”) operates and maintains the sex offender registry for the District of Columbia. The regulations in this part set forth procedures and requirements relating to registration, verification, and changes in information for sex offenders who live, reside, work, or attend school in the District of Columbia.

(b) Chapter 4 of Title 6A, District of Columbia Municipal Regulations (DCMR)(47 D.C. Reg. 10042, December 22, 2000), contains regulations issued by the government of the District of Columbia for the sex offender registration system in the District of Columbia (“District of Columbia regulations”). Chapter 4 of Title 6A, DCMR (47 D.C. Reg. 10042, December 22, 2000) is incorporated by reference in this part with the approval of the Director of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Chapter 4 of Title 6A, DCMR, is available for inspection at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, call 202-741-6030, or go to: http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/

code of federal regulations/

ibr_locations.html. Copies of Chapter 4 of Title 6A, DCMR, may be obtained from the District of Columbia’s Office of Documents and Administrative Issuances, 441 4th Street, NW., Room 520S, Washington, DC 20001. CSOSA hereby adopts all powers and authorities that the District of Columbia regulations authorize CSOSA to exercise, and hereby adopts all procedures and requirements that the District of Columbia regulations state that CSOSA shall adopt or carry out, including but not limited to all such powers, authorities, procedures and requirements relating to registration, verification, and changes in information.

[67 FR 54095, Aug. 21, 2002, as amended at 69 FR 18803, Apr. 9, 2004]

§811.2 Applicability.

(a) Sex offender registration requirements apply to all persons who live, reside, work, or attend school in the District of Columbia, and who:

(1) committed a registration offense on or after July 11, 2000;

(2) committed a registration offense at any time and were in custody or under supervision on or after July 11, 2000;

(3) were required to register under the law of the District of Columbia as was in effect on July 10, 2000; or

(4) committed a registration offense at any time in another jurisdiction and, within the registration period (see §§811.5 and 811.6), entered the District of Columbia to live, reside, work or attend school.

(b) “Committed a registration offense” means that a person was found guilty or found not guilty by reason of insanity of a registration offense or was determined to be a sexual psychopath. Registration offenses are defined in section 2(8) of the Sex Offender Registration Act of 1999 (D.C. Official Code §22-4001(8)), subject to the exceptions in section 17(b) of that Act (D.C. Official Code section 22-4016), and are listed descriptively in the Appendix to Part 811 (which also provides information on registration and notification classes). Any future revision to the